

GREETING!

HAPPY NEW YEAR

To all, and a cordial welcome to call and see my Unique Novelties in the Extreme Styles, Piano-fortes and Parlor Organs. I have now on exhibition the Grand Piano ever introduced in the city. Office: Union Street.

J. A. GILBERT.

Signal Service Weather Report.

KNOXVILLE, December 29, 1882.

Time 6.32 a.m. | 10.32 a.m. | 2.32 p.m.
 Barometer 30.31 | 30.32 | 30.26
 Thermometer 32 | 34.8 | 35.
 Wet Bulb 31 | 33.3 | 34.8

Maximum thermometer 37; minimum thermometer 22; rainfall, 0.02 inches.

Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley: Occasional light rain or snow, and partly cloudy weather, north to east winds, lower barometer, nearly stationary temperature.

The Tribune will hereafter edit the Southern Outrage column of the CHRONICLE.

If any article appearing in the Southern Outrage column of the Tribune is a "thrillful set" who may well be spared, we hope we will not be blamed for it.

We make a great bulldozer when the small-pox strikes Knoxville.

But the small pistol is far more dangerous, and kills many more people.

Why not quarantine against the small pistol?

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN's wife is an enthusiastic Catholic; and it is reported that Sherman recently joined the Catholic Church.

There was a day when such an announcement would have ruined Sherman's prospects as a Presidential candidate; but, in these times of liberality and toleration, small must be the mind or intense the bigotry that would deny to a Catholic all the rights of citizenship.

The CHRONICLE, in the name of the American Eagle and the Star-spangled Banner, demands the champion hunter's belt for our Knoxville sportsmen from General Nimrod, his heirs, executors and assigns.

If the old general, or his representatives, will, however, send us a dozen elephants or so to make a people for our small family, or a few ostriches to broil on toast, we will drop the matter—until we receive another en-dowment.

The Tribune wants a man for Mayor who will "use every effort that will promote the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Knoxville."

Why then does the Tribune day after day for a "tariff for revenue, only?" Doesn't the Tribune know that without a protective tariff not a single manufacturer of iron or cotton or woolen goods could stand in Knoxville a day?

This is like the Tribune's pious prayer in favor of new railroads and its common-sense cry against the old railroads.

The Chattanooga Democrat takes the Chattanooga Times to task because the CHRONICLE quotes the Times approvingly.

The Times is a liberal, progressive paper that mixes the gold of business with the brass of politics. It hurts the gold very much, but it so vastly improves the brass that the Democrat denounces the Times' brass as counterfeit.

This is not the first time we have heard of men having their tastes so depraved by using base food and drinks as not to be able to stomach a superior article.

We quote what is sensible wherever we find it; and hope, some day, to find something in the Democrat of that character.

"The Tribune has determined that the editor of the CHRONICLE shall cease the publication of slanderous articles against the Southern people."

This reminds us of the little wharf master at Memphis. He stood on the levee intently gazing on the royal Mississippi moving onward in sublime majesty. "What are you doing?" asked a passer-by. "I'm keepin' an eye on this 'ere river. If it should make up its mind to run 'tother way it might do a heap of damage; and I'm determined it shan't!"

And thus this heroic wharf boy saved "the Southern people" from being all drowned.

And the heroic Tribune "has determined" to save "the Southern people" from a deluge of slander.

Blessed be the memory of the wharf boy and the Tribune!

We call attention to the article headed "Political Reminiscence."

It shows that in 1860 the Republicans made the same charges against the Democrats that the Democrats now make against the Republicans. It is a curious and instructive document. It shows what the Democrats did when in power; and we know the Republicans are more or less guilty of the same acts.

These things should teach all men of all parties to serve their country more and their party less. The Republicans are fast learning this lesson. It is patriotism to learn it fast and learn it well and practice it when learned.

The Bourbons of both parties learn nothing and forget nothing. The party that learns will live; the party that sulks and pouts and refuses to be instructed will never prosper while patriotism and progress are words of power.

The Daily Chronicle.

VOL. XIII.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1882.

NO. 176

NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH, RAILROAD, STAGE AND HORSEBACK.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—On motion of Senator Hoar the bill to provide for the performance of the duties of the President of the United States in case of inability or removal by death or otherwise of the President or Vice-President was taken up.

The bill to regulate Presidential succession was discussed until 1:40, when the unfinished business bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up, and Senator Logan addressed the Senate.

At four o'clock, not having concluded his speech, Senator Logan yielded to a motion for an executive session.

When the doors were reopened, at 4:10 o'clock, the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Washington's Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29.—The President to-day nominated Thomas L. Tullock to be postmaster at Washington, D. C., vice Angier, removed.

Negroes On the Rise.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 28.—A special to the Gazette from Hope, says: Considerable alarm is prevalent over the reported uprising of the blacks, who threaten to burn the town to-night. The streets are patrolled by a sheriff's posse.

The loss by a fire at Prescott to-day was \$10,000, nearly two blocks of frame stores being destroyed.

Herr Most Tells What Socialists Intend—Republism Logically Carried Out.

Chicago, December 29.—Herr Johann Most delivered a most outspoken socialist speech in the northwestern portion of the city last night. He said that when people got the upper hand they stopped killing. The only thing to be done was to keep on killing. The people here must kill; must open the banks and stores and help themselves to whatever they wanted, and the bankers and capitalists must be set to work on the streets. His talk was received with the most uproarious applause.

CINCINNATI, O., December 29.—Arrangements have been completed for the consolidation of the Commercial and Gazette newspapers and the publication of a new daily under the name of Commercial-Gazette.

The new paper will be issued as soon as certain mechanical preparations can be made. Both Mr. Richard Smith of the Gazette, and Mr. Murray Halsted of the Commercial, will be in the management of the new paper, and they will be assisted by such talent from the two papers as is needed to make the enterprise successful. The paper will be Republican in politics.

PANAMA Panning Out Badly.

PANAMA, December 29.—The epidemic which has prevailed at Salina, Cuba and Tehuantepec for the last fortnight, and which is supposed to be cholera, is now so bad that Salina is nearly deserted. Deaths there average three daily, and at Tehuantepec twenty-five daily. The railway laborers have deserted and the work is at a standstill. A cordon has been established between the two towns and Oaxaca. The disease has been caused, probably, by the scarcity and impurity of water.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., December 29.—Byrge & Smith's extensive bleachery at Lady Bergh, caught fire at 2 o'clock this morning and by 9 o'clock everything was destroyed. The one fireman was killed and three injured. The damage amounts to \$40,000.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of six of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

The Terrible Toy Pistol.

New York, December 27.—Marcus Pike, aged 18, picked up a toy pistol to-day, and in a playful manner, pointed it at a married sister, Annie McKee. An explosion followed and the woman was shot, probably fatally.

General Beauregard's book about the civil war, which is now passing through the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is said to deal with ex-President Jefferson Davis in severe terms, criticising with aggressive freedom his political as well as military views.

The Tide of Gold Rising.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28.—The treasury balance, which was down to \$117,000,000 yesterday, is now \$118,250,000, and slowly rising. As there appears to be no necessity for such action there will be no further calls for bonds during the present month, and there is now no positive information as to when another call will be made.

THE COUNTY WORK-HOUSE.

Shall it be Leased.

I observe some suggestions as to change in the present management of the work-house system. The change proposed by those who have written about it, presenting divers views, does not commend itself to reason or experience.

The plan of leasing the work-house, after the manner of that abolitionist, the lease of the penitentiary, is utterly unworthy of consideration.

It is a scheme to favor jobbers, in its results. It is believed that "under the pretext of saving money to the State (and only that), the penitentiary is to be men who have and are amassing sums of money by their contract, to make them

MONEY KINGS

In this country of boasted equality of rights and privileges.

To lease the work-house would give some jobbers a like chance, with similar, but smaller results.

This popular prejudice of saving money to the State, upon which denunciations and small politicians get into the treasury, is a string upon which

FIDDLERS

In the counties have learned to play with much skill.

There are many objections to the lease of the work-house, other than that above mentioned.

1. It favors the men of property, to the exclusion of the poor man. No man can lease the work-house unless he can give a good bond for the rental.

2. The rent, when received, is so diffused as to be hard to trace to its finality. The county treasury is a very distributive institution, and very few get their fingers in for appreciable sums.

3. Convicts are American citizens. Their personal liberty is restrained because of crimes, many of which are very small offenses, compared with the felonies practiced with impunity by the same impunity brought by the over-awing influence of their wealth.

The loss is not vindictive, but conservative and reformatory. Its sentence is "confinement" and "labor." Isolated from society, to prevent the repetition of offense, and superintendence and better habits of thought and conduct, and labor to give healthful employment to the physical man, and aid in the expense of his necessities.

Upon what principle of law or right, human or divine, can the State or county sell the labor of such a

CITIZEN

to a speculator or jobber? Upon none other—even in theory—than that of master and slave, and thus slavery is established, for the time, not only over the black man, but emancipated from that state of servitude, in which he, probably, learned to commit his crime, but over the free born white man, his parents and himself American citizens.

By this degradation of the citizen, to the condition of a slave, in market overt, his property is seized and he is paraded through the streets, and he is sold to the purchaser of his labor employs him in private enterprises, and instead of that of a citizen, which would give opportunity for reflection, he may be under the daily influence of examples and associations unfavorable to reform. Thus the most benevolent design of the law is frustrated, to feed the greed of hungry

4th. Pecuniary profit would be the impulse of the speculator and jobber of the contract of lease. He must allow the convict his nominal wages to liquidate their fines; he must feed and clothe them. Has the State or county any right to place these poor men and women in a situation inferior to the condition of the cruelly or negligently of this money-seeker? He must be one of a thousand, if he either feed or clothe them comfortably, or work them reasonably.

Other points might be made against this scheme of lease. The appointment of commissioners to superintend the work house, etc., is subject to objection.

First, it is useless to pay three men to do the work of one. These commissioners must be appointed by the County Court, "which now appoints its overseer," and it is always easier to control the conduct of one man than three.

Mr. Editor, the present plan is the best under the law as it stands. The work house belongs to all the people of the county its revenues should be appropriated to the use of the county, and there is no more practicable or profitable use to be made of that revenue, than the construction of our public roads.

I say construction, for many of them need to be made over again.

The objection that all the roads cannot be made at once is purely. Every citizen might claim, as well, that he should enjoy all public benefits in full, and present possession, as every other citizen, which is simply impossible.

The true doctrine is, the "greatest good to the greatest number" possible. The road most frequently traveled should be first in time and right.

At another time I may suggest a scheme for the amendment of the road law, in connection with the work-house.

U. S.

Flour Mills Burned.

LONDON, December 29.—The extensive flour mills at Belfast burned. One fireman was killed and three injured. The damage amounts to \$40,000.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of six of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

The Terrible Toy Pistol.

New York, December 27.—Marcus Pike, aged 18, picked up a toy pistol to-day, and in a playful manner, pointed it at a married sister, Annie McKee. An explosion followed and the woman was shot, probably fatally.

General Beauregard's book about the civil war, which is now passing through the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is said to deal with ex-President Jefferson Davis in severe terms, criticising with aggressive freedom his political as well as military views.

Political Reminiscence.

A friend handed us a few days ago the following circular, issued by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee in 1860. It interested us, and we publish it as likely to interest others.

A reading of this circular, however, may suggest to some old-fashioned Republicans a query as to whether they are exactly as they ought to be, when the same charges are made against their party by Democrats to-day which they made against Democrats in 1860.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN 1860.—REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—COMMITTEE ROOMS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1860.—Dear Sir: The Republican Congressional executive committee, appointed by the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives, asks your co-operation in the coming Presidential election.

The Democratic party has shown by its action that its determined purpose is to extend slavery. Its assumption of Federal power, its official corruption and its profligate expenditure of the public monies are unparalleled in the history of this government.

At the South its leaders openly proclaim disunion, while at the North they are unscrupulous in their denial of the purposes and tendencies of the organization. It is reckless in its denunciations and misrepresentations of the principles of the Republican party; it wields the patronage of the general government to corrupt the voters and influence elections; it is disciplined and skillful in political tactics, and will be untiring in its efforts to retain the control of the Federal Government.

A union of all who are opposed to the present Democratic party will secure its effectual overthrow and establish a just economical Republican administration.

The number of documents that will be required will call for a large expenditure, and justifies the request for assistance, even in the smallest amounts. Our opponents, by forced contributions upon their Federal officeholders and public contractors, which they do not hesitate to levy, are able to raise a large fund for their party operations.

The Republican party must rely upon the voluntary contributions of its friends, and it is therefore recommended that every club or person, as far as may be convenient, send a contribution to purchase documents.

With a full appreciation of the importance of your attention to the request we make of you, and relying upon your disposition to promote the success of our object, we are very respectfully, and truly,

JAS. W. GRIMES, L. F. S. FOSTER, Senate.

JOHN COVODE, E. G. FAULSTICH, JOHN B. ALDER, E. B. WASHBURN, DAVID KILGORE, JOHN L. N. STRATTON, House of Representatives.

—Louisville Commercial.

The world seems to be moving. Senator Mahone, in that part of his speech which referred to the charges made against him concerning assessments and removals, indulged in some sulphurous language, hinting at the code of blood. Senator Beck, who had some reason to take that language as applying to himself, coolly replied: "All I want is the truth. I don't want to fight."

Whereupon the Senate broke out in laughter. Mr. Beck is a Senator from Kentucky. There was a time when it would have been a risky thing for a Senator from Kentucky to make, in reply to a provocation from another Southern gentleman, so sensible a remark as "I don't want to fight."—New York Post.

THE DRIED FRUIT TRADE.

The dried fruit business is now about at an end for this season, and very little will be shipped. The total shipments from this point to date is in the neighborhood of thirty-five cars, or about \$600,000 pounds. The season was a very successful one, and is far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the dealers. It seems absolutely incredible that in one season such an enormous trade in an article could be made. The season was a very successful one, and is far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the dealers. It seems absolutely incredible that in one season such an enormous trade in an article could be made.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

Chicago, December 28.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, regular, 92¢ for December; 92½¢ for January; 93¢ for February; 93½¢ for March; 94¢ for April; 94½¢ for May; 95¢ for June; 95½¢ for July; 96¢ for August; 96½¢ for September; 97¢ for October; 97½¢ for November; 98¢ for December.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, N. Y., December 29.—The stock market opened irregular, but in the main a fraction lower than at yesterday's close. Immediately after opening, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off 1½, and the remainder of the list fell. The market then became strong, and recorded an advance of 1½ in all. In Denver and Rio Grand, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were most conspicuous, but at 11 o'clock, St. Paul led a reaction, standing at 2.

Exchange, 4793; governments, weak and lower; fives, 100; fours and a half, 120; fours, 120; money, 7½; gold, 114; highest and lowest balances, coin, \$114, 665,000; currency, \$5,049,000; stocks, irregular and mainly weak.

Ala. Class A 1853
 Ala. Class A small 765
 Ala. Class B 1100
 Ala. Class C 787
 Chicago & Northwestern 1364
 Chicago & Northwestern, preferred 1522
 Erie 32
 East Tenn. Va. & Ga. R. R. 92
 Illinois Central 1429
 Lake Shore 1134
 Louisville & Nashville 63
 Memphis & Charleston 43
 Nashville & Chattanooga 157
 New York Central 120
 Richmond & Alleghany 1453
 Richmond & Danville 269
 South Carolina Brown Cotton 106
 West Point, terminal 35
 Washash, St. Louis & Pacific 544
 Washash, St. Louis & Pacific, preferred 818
 Western Union 1073
 U. S. 3 per cents 1073
 Georgia 6s 1073
 Georgia 7s mortgage 1073
 Louisiana consols 1114
 North Carolina, old 728
 North Carolina, new 115
 North Carolina, funding 111
 North Carolina, special tax 6
 Tennessee 6s 41
 Tennessee, new 41
 Virginia consolidated 462
 Virginia deferred 1124
 Adams Express 13
 American Union 11